

Hawaiian Gazette

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EDITOR

TUESDAY

MAY 20

A RUSSIAN VIEW OF IT.

The Russians are watching carefully to note just what is to happen in the present unpleasantness that is bringing the peace delegates across the Pacific from Japan to California and which is also bringing back from Japan the peace and good will delegates that America had sent to the Orient. It would be strange, indeed, considering the fact that Russia is supposed to be biding her time to seek a grim revenge upon the Japanese nation, if the Russian press were allowing the present situation caused by the Webb Bill to pass without detecting in it additional proof of what it has been predicting, namely, a great struggle between the United States and Japan for the mastery of the Pacific.

The opening of the Panama Canal is expected to take place in 1914, and with that event the economic and political situation on the Pacific bids fair to undergo some modification in favor of the United States. It is to prompt anticipation of these changes that Russian writers ascribe specific action on the part of Japan, China, and America, with Japan against America, China for America, and America for China. Naturally, the recognition of the Chinese Republic by America is supposed to have been inspired by the desire of the latter country to ensure, if not China's active cooperation, then at least her good will in the event of a conflict between America and Japan. These keen-eyed publicists also point to the fortification of the Pacific Coast, Hawaii and the Panama Canal, the expansion of the American army, and the construction of new warships as proof that America is fully alive to the dangerous possibilities of the situation and has no wish to be caught napping.

It is very instructive to note that in the opinion of one Russian writer, the mobilization of the American army in the spring of 1911, as a demonstration against Mexico, must be accepted as in a sense the lifting of a corner of the curtain covering the plan of battle with Japan, i.e., a Japanese descent upon Mexican territory preliminary to invasion of the United States. For the purposes of this mobilization, notice is drawn, troops were brought from the eastern and central parts of America, while the garrisons and field troops of the Pacific Coast remained at their posts. In the camp at San Antonio were massed as many as 20,000 men who constituted an operating corps, and in the event of war the formation of two more such corps was contemplated, or a total of not more than between sixty and eighty thousand men at most. The subsequent assembling of volunteers and militia would demand a certain period of preliminary training before the men could take the field.

"This would be particularly necessary," writes an anonymous authority in a Vladivostok paper, "against such a splendid army in every respect as the Japanese. The militia of the United States, which fought successfully in the Civil War and during other minor operations, could not reckon upon victory in the event of meeting a modern regular army, and in order to acquire a force not inferior in quality to the Japanese, America needs proper military experience or a prolonged campaign." Passing on to an estimate of the merits of the American army, as indicated by the force assembled against Mexico, the same writer admits that the technical side of things, such as armament, equipment, artillery, telegraph, telephone, aeroplanes, and such, answered fully the last word of science on the subject, and far surpassed corresponding features in many European armies, while too the training and preparation of the troops made a favorable impression, owing, of course, to the high level of culture, individual education, and comfortable surroundings of the privates. In other words, as regards the details which depend upon the almighty dollar, nothing better could be desired. On the other hand, it is contended, the endurance of the troops, their contentedness with little, and familiarity with military life were not entirely satisfactory, although the mobilization was carried out under peace conditions. "True," adds this writer, cynically, "the American army will learn all this in war, if—the Japanese give it time. Consequently, the display made by the army of the United States in the camp of San Antonio definitely showed the fitness of this army for warfare on the territory of America itself against such foes as the militia of Mexico, the hired army of England, or bands of small subject tribes; but for a big war against, for example, Japan, such an army is insufficient. If the States heretofore has not had in view a war of this nature, its possibility is now being indicated with ample clearness, and willy-nilly, this possibility must be reckoned with. It is permissible to think that under the conditions reviewed, Japan will not stop at half measures and content herself with platonic promises of influence being exerted upon California by congress, but will demand more concrete marks of respect for the personality, the property, and rights of her subjects, and will on no account tolerate insult or the diminution of her national honor and dignity."

Over in Maui last week they got twenty thousand axes in one haul. They should worry over free sugar!

The Hilo Herald appears to consider it worthy of comment that they light the street electric lights that town only on moonlight nights and bring out the street sprinkling carts only on rainy days.

If President Wilson wants a free sugar Democrat for Governor of Hawaii he had better make his arrangements to amend the Organic Act, because there are none of that kind in Hawaii of governorship size, if any. But, perhaps it may be as some have suggested, that the governorship ends with Frear.

Press of Japan on California Problem

While a majority of the representative papers of Japan deprecate any talk of war between the United States and their country as a possible outcome of the existing California-Japanese embroglio, a few throw out hints that if the worst comes to the worst it will be Japan's only way of asserting her dignity as a nation. The Tokio Hochi, for instance, likens the situation raised by the Asiatic exclusionists of California to that raised in China some years back by the Boxers, with an international invasion as the proper solution. "Of course Japan," says the Hochi, "does not like to interfere in the internal affairs of other countries. The Alien Land Acts in force in Arizona and several other States and Territories have elicited no protest from Japan, as they do not affect her interests. But the case of California is different. The vast interests at stake simply compel her to protest. If Governor Johnson considers it unjust for Japan to protest against the proposed land legislation in his State only, she would protest also against acts of a similar nature in force elsewhere. At any rate, if California persists in its obduracy, the matter will have to be made a subject of formal negotiations between Japan and America, and then the Washington government will have to receive protests from a friendly Power against the action of a section of its nationals, which it recognizes to be indefensible. The anti-foreign agitation that has arisen in California resembles in its nature the notorious Boxer trouble. If Washington is powerless to stop it, it will have to submit to the interference of the foreign Power or Powers affected."

The Kokumin, while regretting that Secretary Bryan did not visit California before the question became acute, still regarded his errand as evidence of the solicitude of the President for Japan-American friendship.

"It is to be hoped," says that paper, "that his efforts will relieve the Japanese residents in California of their unenviable position. It is not words, but acts, that prove true good will. Some Americans say that the bellicose language indulged in by certain Japanese is calculated to alienate American sympathy from Japan. That would certainly be most unfortunate, but no real public-spirited men in Japan have been rash enough to instigate a war on America. It is only by an insignificant section of the nation that war talk has been indulged in, and the attitude of this small group in no way represents public opinion in the country. Exceptions are found everywhere to prove the rule. To take the bellicose language used by a small number of Japanese as representative of public opinion here would be to blow the hair to find a wound. It is really an attempt to find an excuse for inciting the Californians to more anti-Japanese agitation. The people on this side of the Pacific must be careful not to give them such an excuse. Herein, indeed, lies the necessity of self-restraint. Self-restraint is nothing less noble than the crystallization of true courage."

The Nichi Nichi views the anti-Japanese situation in California with the greatest concern. "According to the latest messages from America," it says, "it looks as if Secretary Bryan's mission to California would prove a fiasco. Indeed, it almost appears that the views of President Wilson and Secretary Bryan are really in harmony with the wishes of the Californians. All the alternatives suggested by the secretary of state have been found unacceptable by the Governor and legislators at Sacramento. But the secretary himself is not absolutely opposed to the prohibition of foreign land ownership contemplated by California. He is quoted as plainly stating that, should they abandon the proposed legislation, Washington would conclude a treaty with Japan so as to gratify their wishes. Mr. Bryan's views on this subject must be identical with those of President Wilson, and when it is remembered that the latter has no objection to the indiscriminate expulsion of aliens from California, no one should be surprised by the former's recent statement."

"But it is difficult to say exactly what plan Mr. Bryan had in his mind when he suggested the conclusion of a Japan-American treaty to satisfy the wishes of the Californians. If he succeeds, by hook or by crook, in persuading them to pass the anti-Japanese Bills, the situation would not be a whit better for Japan. For it would mean only the transference of the case from California to Washington, which evidently favors the expulsion of the Japanese. Secretary Bryan's mission would merely transform a Japan-California dispute into a Japan-American dispute, and the delay in its settlement would aggravate the tension between the two peoples, thus making the difference more difficult to adjust. One begins to doubt whether the highest authorities in America are sincerely striving to maintain or promote Japan-American friendship. Should it become plain that they are not, Japan would have to make up her mind to have recourse to the last measure. It is to be hoped that the misgiving aroused in this country by the latest reports from America will prove to have been unjustified."

The Kokumin says that "nothing is more unlikely" than war. It "has never regarded the present agitation as reflecting the sentiments of the Americans as a Nation. In fact, it thinks it more than probable that the originators of the agitation themselves are not convinced of the necessity of expelling the Japanese from the State; they are only seeking popularity with their constituents. It

is neither argument nor power, but the lapse of time, that will clear away the clouds. Some fear that the present trouble may drive the two countries to the verge of war. Nothing is more unlikely. The error of the Californians lies simply in this, that while they heartily welcomed the Japanese as long as their assistance was needed in developing the agriculture of the State, they now wish to deprive these harmless folk of the fruits of their labor. It is needless to talk of treaty provisions or of the American Constitution. The Californians are contemplating action that any man would be ashamed of in his intercourse with his neighbors. The Americans must be the first to feel offended by such conduct."

The Japan Times believes that "money talks" in this case and that the Japanese chambers of commerce and associations should be forwarding funds to help the Japanese in America fight their case for the right of naturalization in the Supreme Court instead of forwarding peace messages and words of condolence for the Japanese residents of California. "We have repeatedly urged," says that journal, "that the only satisfactory solution of the anti-Japanese agitation in California is the acquisition of the right of naturalization by our nationals. Our leading contemporaries are apparently of the same opinion. Several foreign newspapers in Japan also argue similarly. Furthermore, it is the opinion held by the entire Japanese community in America. On the other hand, President Wilson himself suggested taking the question to the Supreme Court of the United States. Naturalization would appear to be the kernel of the whole question. Still, no actual efforts have been made since the California land problem was started, to solve the fundamental question in a practical and effective way. It would seem that there is something amiss in all this. For all other endeavors for protecting the rights of Japan and the Japanese, and the exchange of telegrams expressing sympathy while good in their way, will be of little use in obtaining a radical solution of the problem."

"The right of naturalization for the Japanese in America has not yet been finally passed upon by the highest authority. The United States laws say nothing distinctly in this regard so far as the Japanese are concerned. Article I, Section VIII, of the Constitution of the United States gives congress power 'to establish a uniform rule of naturalization.' In accordance with the provision, congress has enacted various naturalization laws. These laws provide for the procedure of naturalization of 'any alien who is a white person, or of African nativity or of African descent.' The naturalization of Chinamen is expressly prohibited by Section 14, Chapter 126, Laws of 1882. They say nothing about the Japanese."

"When the question arises in connection with a subject for which no express provision is made in the Constitution or federal laws, common sense seems to dictate that it should be decided according to the spirit of the Constitution. The United States Constitution and its amendments are all pervaded with the spirit of equality and freedom to all persons. The XIVth Amendment to the Constitution provides that all persons born or naturalized in the United States are citizens thereof. They should include Japanese born in America. The XVth Amendment says, 'The right of the citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.' These are questions to be decided by the Supreme Court through a due course of legal procedure. But we can not but feel that the spirit of the constitution, if rightly interpreted, does not countenance any discrimination of aliens on account of race or color. In fact the Civil War was fought to establish the principle that all human beings, whether white or black, should receive and enjoy equal rights in the great Republic, founded for the cause of liberty and freedom."

"Even in case the decision of the Supreme Court prove unfavorable to the Japanese, the question is not finally decided. We have received telegrams from all parts of the States, showing public opinion, as represented by the press, to be in favor of the Japanese contention in California. Should California enact the Anti-Asian Land Bills, that State would be charged with setting at naught all the principles of justice and equity for the sake of its selfish purposes. The majority of the American people will try to redress by means they have at their command the injustice done by a member of the Union to the people with whom they are on unusually friendly terms. Any way, they have the power to do so, by providing for the naturalization of the Japanese through an act of congress."

"As a matter of course, it is impossible to successfully carry out such a campaign without sufficient funds. The burden of expenses naturally falls on the shoulders of the Japanese in America, especially of those directly affected by the California legislation. But the expenses for taking a test case to the Supreme Court will cost thousands of dollars. There is much wealth among the Japanese in America, and public-spirited individuals among them will be willing to pay the expenses for the benefit of the whole community. But when we see that the chambers of commerce meeting day by day, other commercial bodies calling their sympathy to their compatriots in California and protests to the foreign government and legislatures, and the politicians raising a loud protest, we are tempted to ask why these people do not send over more effective assistance than mere words, and begin the test case at once, before public sympathy for the Japanese subsides. The case, if successfully carried, will save President Wilson from the delicate situation of being caught between a friendly Power and an unfriendly State."

BROAD MEN MAKE CITIES.

Philadelphia Ledger.—Every community has its timid citizens who hold up their hands when any project larger than two by two is placed before them. They are used to the old ways. Taxes are too high. It will never do to attempt so much. They've been able to get along with things as they are, and why should they bother about new troubles?

It happens that just now every city has before it great programs. Sometimes we think our architects and our experts on parks and planning are our most unselfish and most progressive benefactors. They give of their time and genius with a generosity that is magnificent, and seldom is there possibility of personal reward. They are with clear and noble vision, and they want their cities to grow up to their dreams. So in their public spirit they make the pictures of what can be and what should be.

These visions are always big. The two by two minds cannot appreciate them, for their eyes are glued to the tax rate. But it is bigness of plan that leads to bigness in achievement, and thus a city becomes great. There should be no fear of bigness in Philadelphia.

A rumor was current on the street last night that Senator Walsh of Montana had come out into the open against free sugar. The rumor is premature, that's all. He will be out, along with one or two other Westerners.

No civilized nation should take pleasure in the misfortunes of other nations, but it is gratifying to note, nevertheless, that it cost so much for Japan to fight Russia that she is not likely to go to war again in the near future.

Governor Johnson explains that he is more afraid of displeasing the California voters than he is of displeasing Washington or Tokio, but he did not have to. That's what it looked like, right along.

In the meantime we are overlooking the fact that we have a little diplomatic difference just now with Great Britain.

We knew Roosevelt would try to get the credit. He was the one who put that Portsmouth Treaty through, you remember.

OTHER SIDE ON TRIAL THIS TIME.

A Millionaire Mill Man Faces Judge, Accused of Dynamiting.

(By Federal Wireless Telegraph.)
BOSTON, May 19.—(Special to The Advertiser)—A long line of armed deputy sheriffs and court attendants stood guard at all entrances to the Suffolk superior court today when Wm. M. Wood, multimillionaire, president of the American Woolen Company, was on trial on a charge of conspiracy to plant dynamite in an attempt to discredit the Lawrence textile strikers in 1912. Alleged fear of a court demonstration by I. W. W.'s was the reason assigned for such marked precautions. Frederick E. Attneaux, a Boston manufacturer of textile accessories, and Dennis Collins, a Cambridge dog fancier, went to trial with Wood on similar charges.

CINCINNATI STRIKE IS SETTLED QUIETLY

CINCINNATI, Ohio, May 20.—(Associated Press Cable)—At a conference last night between the management of the Cincinnati street railroad company and the leaders of the striking operatives, it was agreed that the men should return to work and that the differences between them and the company should be submitted to arbitration. Thus the strike which has convulsed this city and tied up its traffic comes to a peaceful end.

In view of the pending negotiations Mayor Hunt yesterday asked for a postponement of the court hearing designed to throw the roads into the hands of a receiver, on the ground that failure to give service has forfeited the franchise.

AUNT OF PRESIDENT DIES IN COLORADO

(By Federal Wireless Telegraph.)
DENVER, Colorado, May 19.—(Special to The Advertiser)—Mrs. John Woodrow, an aunt by marriage of President Wilson, is dead. Her husband was a brother of the President's mother.

DEPOSED SULTAN IS SERIOUSLY ILL

(By Federal Wireless Telegraph.)
LONDON, May 19.—(Special to The Advertiser)—Former Sultan Abdulhamid is seriously ill, according to dispatches received from Constantinople. He is suffering from a complication of diseases and it is not believed he will be able to survive the attack.

DRESSES AND JEWELS PROVE MOST COSTLY

(By Federal Wireless Telegraph.)
TRENTON, New Jersey, May 19.—(Special to The Advertiser)—Mrs. Agnes Mangels of San Francisco was fined \$2000 by Judge Cross in the United States district court for smuggling. With her niece, Miss Agnes Tillman, Mrs. Mangels brought into the country on May 12 by the liner America, about \$5500 worth of dresses and jewels on which she expected to declare duty. The smuggled goods were confiscated.

ALL IN READINESS TO TOW BIG CRANE

When a few more cans of paint are applied to the deck of the floating crane barge and some of the paint already on is brightened up, the Vellman, Seaver, Morgan Company, contractors, will be ready to make plans for towing the floating crane from the naval station dock to Pearl Harbor. The contractors have tested the weight-lifting machinery and are satisfied that it will meet the requirements of the navy. The specifications called for a lifting capacity of 150 tons.

The contractors will be responsible for the towing of the crane from Honolulu to Pearl Harbor. The contract called for the delivery of the work at the new naval station, and until it is safely in that harbor and then tested out to the satisfaction of the naval officers called upon to pass judgment, it will continue to be the property of the contractors.

The test of the lifting machinery will be carefully made by the navy department representatives.

WAR SOMETHING OUT OF THE QUESTION

(Continued from Page One.)
"The old day of passionate, local patriotism has gone. The day of the wider patriotism has arrived and the first thing to do now is to keep quiet and understand. And this applies now to the question between America and Japan. Unless something unforeseen happens, this question will be settled happily and with honor to all because there is no dispute and there will be no dispute if the best men of both nations stand together for what is rational and just."

Against the Webb Bill.
"At the present time there is never any fight between nations, but it is ever between the best and the wisest men of each nation and the narrow and the small men. In the question to the front today I am heart and soul against the kind of legislation in the way it has been brought about, because it comes from misunderstanding and three-quarters of all the hate in the world comes from not understanding."

In conclusion, Doctor Mabie spoke about the coming among the nations he found among the residents of Hawaii, where the atmosphere was "decent, rational and human."

Admires Japan's Stand.
In an interview with The Advertiser, Doctor Mabie said that he admired the efforts of the Japanese government to restrain anything unjust to its people. "The Japanese government is going at this question in exactly the right way," he said. "It is dignified, strong and basing its appeal upon the sense of justice that it believes it will find among the majority of the Americans."

Referring to the Webb Bill, he said that in his opinion it is clearly unconstitutional, as it deprives the Japanese landholders of California of the title to their property, the title including the right to sell to whom they please and to bequeath to their children. The Japanese, he said, are not showing any great degree of excitement over the Californian situation, "but they do feel it keenly, because it seems to imply their inferiority as a race."

At the reception yesterday, Doctor Mabie was introduced by the president of the Japanese merchants' association, while Doctor Soyeda was introduced by Prof. M. M. Scott, president of the local Japan Society, who explained that he had known Doctor Soyeda, boy and man, for the past forty years.

PRESIDENT THREATENS TO OUTSHINE DEWEY

WASHINGTON, May 4.—Admiral George Dewey, the hero of Manila bay, is fearful that his laurels as the Beau Brummel of Washington society, to say nothing of the American Navy, are to be snatched away from him by no less a person than the commander-in-chief of the Navy, Woodrow Wilson. Before the advent of President Wilson Admiral Dewey rested in undisputed glory as the best-dressed man in Washington. But President Wilson, with his faultless get-up of becoming grays and browns, has put the admiral on his mettle.

The gallant seadog could stand the onslaught were it not for the fact that the President has captured the famous Dewey grays and made them his own. This soft, almost cream, gray has been for years reserved for Admiral Dewey's special wear; but, alas! President Wilson, perhaps innocently, has adopted them, and all Washington waits to see what Admiral Dewey will now do to preserve his reputation as a Beau Brummel.

The President affects silk neckties, always matched with a handkerchief jauntily placed in his breast pocket. For daytime informal wear the President wears a sack coat, and there receives delegations in the afternoon without changing into a frock coat. His frock coats are of lustrous black cloth and bound with black silk braid. His evening clothes have heavy, grained silk lapels, and he wears a pale-gray broadcated vest with his dinner jacket.

One peculiarity about the President in his role of well-dressed man is the fact that he never carries a cane.

CRUPE.

This disease is so dangerous and so rapid in its development that every mother of young children should be prepared for it. It is very risky to wait until the attack of croup appears and then send for medicine and let the child suffer until it can be obtained. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is prompt and effective and has never been known to fail in any case. Always have a bottle in the home. For sale by Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd.

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